THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1821. NUMBER 8.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; one half payable in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars a year—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar a square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

Grand State Lottery.

NOW DRAWING.

Ninth Class. Highest Prize:—

25,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
2		10,000		20,000
3		5,000		15,000
20		1,000		20,000
20		500		10,000
40		100		4,000
6600		10		66,000
6686	Prizes.			$160,000
13314	Blanks.—20,000 Tickets.			

Prizes deposited as follows:

1st day	$10,000	3d day	5,000	8th day	10,000
2d do.	5,000	5th do.	5,000	10th do.	25,000

All the other prizes in the scheme floating from the commencement of the drawing. Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is finished, subject to 15 per cent. discount.

Tickets and Shares, in various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

aug 4—tf

House, Sign Painting, Gilding,

&c. &c. &c.

BY J. WARREN,

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality and all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished, to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.

aug 4—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.

sept 15—tf

B. STANCLIFFE,

Mathematical Instrument Maker,

HAS Removed from No. 14 Walnut street to No. 128 SOUTH FRONT STREET, above the Drawbridge, where he continues to manufacture all kinds of Surveying Instruments, such as, Theodolites, Circumferenters, Levels, &c. also Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, &c.

To owners and officers of Ships, and his friends generally, he returns his warmest acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes that his strict attention to the execution of their orders will ensure a continuation of patronage.

N. B. All kinds of Mathematical Instruments repaired in the best manner possible.

aug 4—3m

Buenos Ayres Ox Hides.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and for sale, at his establishment, No. 80 CHESNUT STREET, (the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony) an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hydes, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to gum. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot and Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' OIL, CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.

N. B. The Highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in on storage, if required.

David Coggins.

aug 4—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street,* between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.*

aug 4—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to retail.

aug 4—tf

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail

BY T. S. ANNERS.

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere.

sept 15—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice.

aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.

Joseph Coggins.

aug 4—tf

MINERAL STEAM BATH ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR the cure of Chronical Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness of the Limbs, and Inveterate Cutaneous Eruptions, &c.

The subscriber, thankful for past favours, begs leave to recommend the use of the above Baths, particularly during this very favourable season, to all such as are labouring under any of the above affliction. For further particulars, he refers to an earlier notice in the public prints, only adding that since the establishment of these Baths in this country, cures of all those diseases have been completely effected, through the means thereof, in every instance. Particular accommodations are provided for Ladies, or if preferable, they may bring their own attendants with them.

J. H. KARSTEN, M. D.

No. 303 N. Second street, between Callowhill and Noble streets.

sept. 15—3t.

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street,* a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

8 mo 11—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street (Love lane) near 11th street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Persons making early application may be supplied with an extensive variety. Orders punctually attended to.

sept 1—tf

T. W. LEVERING,

BELL Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, No. 79 S. FIFTH STREET, opposite to his original stand, No. 40, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

aug 4—tf

MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS,

CAN be supplied in any quantity of Umbrellas and Parasols, at the shortest notice—and Merchants' Silks made up in like manner, on accommodating terms, by

HENRY GARNER,

At his Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 102, North Third street.

☞ *Umbrellas repaired.*

aug 18—tf

SILK DYEING.

R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has Removed from No. 66 South Fifth street to No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit:—

Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crape, Lace, Canton Crape, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woollen articles, Straw and Leghorn Hats.

She also dyes and dresses Ladies Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

All of which she will do on moderate terms; and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage.

aug 4—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD,

46 MARKET STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.

aug 4—tf

Goodwin's Fortunate Office,

N. E. corner of Walnut & Third streets,

OFFERS to the public, the following High Prizes in the GRAND STATE LOTTERY, viz:—

$25,000, 10,000, 5,000,

And a large number of $1,000. Tickets in the different Lotteries may be had by orders, addressed, post paid, as above.

Upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Prizes, sold at this Office, and paid in Gold and Silver, within three months.

aug 4—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street,* between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform.

aug 18—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chesnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVER, REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.

Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.

☞ *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.*

aug 4—tf

SAMUEL BROWN,

WOOLLEN DRAPER and TAYLOR, *No. 38 north Fourth street,* most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will furnish every article in his line, on the most reasonable terms, and best style of workmanship.

Gentlemen wishing to save $10 on a suit will do well to apply as above. Those furnishing the Cloth will have it made up proportionably low.

aug 25—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street,* a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Thomas Young.

aug 4—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. APPLY TO

Isaac Elliott,

No. 42 Chesnut street.

aug 4—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG.

NO. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand.

aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, *No. 134 South Fifth street,* Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.

N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired.

aug 25—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices.

aug 4—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

John Mitchell,
George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

John and James B. Wood,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,

CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices.

aug 4—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE subscriber, knowing the pernicious effects which result from the drinking of cold water and eating of water melons in this season of the year, particularly the latter, which has been found, from fatal experience, to be severely detrimental to the human system—but in order to prevent this evil as far as it is in his power, he offers the above liquors, which are of the best quality, at the following reduced prices, that is, at seventy-five cents per dozen. The subscriber has also received a a quantity of Newark CIDER ROYAL, in bottles lately imported from New-York, superior to any thing of the kind ever offered for sale here: in strength it is not inferior to Brandy. Apply to

M. Welsh,

At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street.

sept 1—tf

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,

No. 123½ SOUTH WATER STREET,

Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge wharf.

G. KERN, jun. & Co. *Drapers and Tailors,* inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, a large and general assortment of *Ready made Clothing,* which they will dispose of at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit. They return thanks for past favours, and solicit a continuance of patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of all qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons and Linens, which will be made up to order in any style, at short notice. All orders executed from every part of the Union.

aug 11—6m*

Printing,

OF every description, neatly executed, at a short notice, by the subscribers, they having a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,

53 Market street.

aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted.

aug 18—6m

Moral and Religious.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

STANZAS.

The hand that roll'd yon arch above
Protects me safe from ill;
His bosom glows with matchless love,
And he will guard me still.

My future joy, my present trust,
Confiding in his power,
Tho' mantled in a robe of dust,
I smile when tempests lower.

Protected by his mighty arm,
A stranger I to fear,
And tho' his anger might alarm,
His pity drops a tear.

And Oh! thro' clouds and storms of life,
I'll fondly look to thee;
A Christian's is a holy strife,
And pure thy ministry.

To Thee, when sorrow's tempests lower,
I'll look for peace—believing,
That while the earth commands a flower,
Thy word is ne'er deceiving.

ARIEL.

September, 1821.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

In Savannah.—Accounts from Savannah state, that a revival of religion is progressing there with a rapidity never before known in the southern states. Numbers have already been added to the churches, and no less than one hundred and thirty to the methodists alone. It is still progressing.

In Vermont.—A late Woodstock Monitor contains a detailed account of its progress among the several churches in that state, and gives the aggregate number of those who have been turned from darkness to light at *two thousand!* This glorious work commenced last winter, in several parts, but it was not until the pastors and delegates of the several churches met and recommended a day of fasting and prayer for the increase of the spirit, that the power of the Most High was thus revealed to the salvation of souls.

At Westown, Orange county, N. Y.—The church at Westown has increased, since its formation in 1810, from eighteen, to four hundred and thirty-eight members, of whom one hundred and ninety-six are the fruits of a revival last fall and winter.

The Jews.—Accounts are continually received expressive of the hopeful state of christianity among the Jews in various parts of the world. A Jew writes from Solingen as follows: "I received a New-Testament and some tracts in the Hebrew language. I perused them with a view to discover some solecisms in the language, but I found there the Messiah promised by Moses and the prophets." A Jew who had been introduced, almost accidentally, to a meeting of the Irish Auxiliary Jews Society, declared, after the meeting, "that he felt himself introduced into a new world—that strange sounds had that day come to his ears—that he had been living as a stranger in a strange land, while wonders were going on around him, of which he knew nothing." A letter from Frankfort (Germany) gives an account of the conversion of eight Jews in different cities in that country, besides thirty Hebrew families at Breslau. A Jew, speaking of the Christian religion, said—"I cannot refrain from wishing that all the Jews were christians—there is more power in the New than in the Old Testament—it pierces heart and soul."—Such is the language of a Jew—such is the spirit that begins to prevail among them.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

A late address of President NOTT, to the candidates for the Baccalaureate, in Union College has been greatly and justly praised. There are few flowers in the fields of literature more fragrant, more beautiful, or more deserving attention, than the following pious conclusion of President Nott's Address.

"I cannot sum up all I would wish to say to you better than by placing the entire character of JESUS CHRIST before you as a perfect model, in the imitation of which, will alike consist your happiness and glory. On every important question, in every trying situation, ask what was *his* conduct, and let the answer regulate your own.

"Methinks your parents, some of whom I see in this assembly, add their sanction to the counsel I am now delivering. Parents whom I cannot but commend, particularly to your ingenuousness, and from their kindness and solicitude, derive an argument to enforce all that I have said.

"You will never know, until the bitterness of filial ingratitude shall teach you, the extent of the duty you owe them. On you their affections have been placed; on you their treasures expended.—With what tenderness they administered to your wants in helpless infancy; with what patience they bore your indiscretions in wayward childhood; and with what solicitude they watched your steps in erring youth. No care has been too severe; no self-denials too painful; no sacrifices too great which would contribute to your felicity. To you the meridian of life has been constantly devoted, and even its cheerless evening is rendered supportable, by the prospect of leaving you the heirs of their name and fortune. For all this affection and kindness, the only reward they expect—the only requital they ask, is, that when you enter upon the world, you will act worthy of yourselves and not dishonour them.

"And shall this requital be denied them? Will you, by your follies, disturb even the tranquillity of age; rob declining life of its few remaining pleasures, and snatching away from the palsied hand of your aged parents the last cup of earthly consolation, bring their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave?

"It was a noble spectacle, amidst the flames that were consuming *Troy,* and while the multitude were intent only on rescuing their paltry treasure, to see the dutiful Eneas bearing on his shoulders the venerable Anchises, his aged father, to a place of safety. But ah! how rare such examples of filial piety! My God! the blood freezes in the veins at the thought of the ingratitude of children. Spirits of my sainted parents, could I recal the hours when it was in my power to honour you, how different should be my conduct. Ah! were not the dead unmindful of the reverence the living pay them, I would disturb the silence of your tombs with nightly orisons, and bedew the urn which contains your ashes with perpetual tears!

"It is in your power to prevent the bitterness of such regrets. But I must arrest the current of my feeling. Your future usefulness, your eternal salvation, constitute a motive so vast, so solemn, that were I to yield to its overwhelming influence, I should protract the hour of separation and fill with counsel and admonition the declining day.

"I shall address you no more, I shall meet with you no more, until having passed the solemnities of death, I meet you in eternity. So spend this intervening period, I adjure you, that *that* meeting be joyous, and the immortality which shall follow it splendid as the grace of that God is free, to whom surrendering my charge, I now commit you. Leaving with you this counsel, I bid you an affectionate and final FAREWELL."

The Ladies' Friend—No. V.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE TEAR.

I.

There is a gem—a beauteous gem,
Of more intrinsic worth,
Than ever deck'd the diadem
Of potentate on earth.

II.

It is a gem of purer ray
Than India's mines possess—
Beams brightly in affliction's day,
And sparkles in distress.

III.

This gem is seen in WOMAN's eye,
And speaks a language dear,
When th' last, lingering, kind "Good-bye,"
Just faulters on the ear.

IV.

When heart to heart responsive beats,
And hand in hand is pressed;
When cheek with cheek as warmly meets,
And breast as warm with breast.

BOSTON BARD.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

STANZAS.

Oh! say not that Love is as fleet as a kiss,
And yields but the instant delight;
That each moment of joy, and our hours of bliss,
Just charm us, and then take their flight.

Oh! say not that absence can conquer the spell,
Which Love has assum'd o'er my soul—
No—Time, with the heart-rending cry of *Farewell,*
Can never *true* passion controul.

Believe me—the heart that has tasted of Love,
Can subsist on no other repast—
But where'er, thro' this wide world, it chances to rove,
'Twill as fondly love on to the last.

The sensitive heart, like the weak, tender vine,
On itself no support can bestow,
But around the dear object will closely entwine,
And in Love still more fervently grow.

ORVILLE.

THE WIFE.

How sweet to the soul of man (says Hierocles) is the society of a beloved wife! When wearied and broken down by the labours of the day, her endearments sooth, her tender cares restore him. The solicitudes and anxieties, and the heavier misfortunes of life, are hardly to be borne by him who has the weight of business and domestic cares at the same time to contend with. But, how much lighter do they seem, when, after his necessary avocations are over, he returns to his home, and finds there a partner of all his griefs and troubles, who takes for his sake her share of domestic labour upon her, and soothes the anguish of his soul by her comfort and her anticipation. A wife is not, as she is falsely represented and esteemed by some, a burden or a sorrow to man. No: she shares his burdens, and she alleviates his sorrows: for there is no toil nor difficulty so heavy or insupportable in life, but it may be surmounted by the mutual labours and the affectionate concord of that holy partnership.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO A YOUNG LADY.

"*You're married!*"—True; and where's the harm?
Must I no more on others gaze?
For me shall beauty own no charm—
No more demand the minstrel's lays?

When pressing to the glass my lip,
Shall I not drink to more than one?
Shall I not—when the wine I sip—
Pledge only her whose heart is *won*?

Both to the conquered and the free
I'll drink—and pledge—and drink again:
The eye that throws its light on me,
Shall never dart its beams in vain.

Yet, there is one whom most I prize—
Above all others love—adore;
Bound to my soul by holiest ties,
'Till life, its joys and pains are o'er.

C.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

The Soldier's Grave.

On the spot where he fought, on the crimson'd plain
Where the war-fiend triumphantly raged,
Surrounded by foemen and friends who were slain,
When warrior with warrior engaged;
When foe grappled foe in the terrible strife,
And the thunder of battle resounded;
When shuddering groans of departing life
Were heard with the screams of the wounded;

He fell—and he sleeps on the field of his fame,
[illegible] his home, and his kindred afar:
[illegible] closed his eyes, no stone tells his name,
[illegible] the deeds of this victim of war; [bled,
[illegible] bones of the dead, mark the spot where he
[illegible] he fell, where he died, and reposes;
[illegible] rank grass has wove a green shroud o'er the grave
[illegible] the corse of the soldier encloses.

P.

SPELLING.

One who had met with some disaster,
Which forced him to become school-master,
Taught children how to *spell* by rule:
And oft invited parents in,
To see their children learning win—
A mother called to see her boy,
Her solace, comfort and her joy,
And hear him spell.—The master said,
"Stand up, good boy; hold up your head;
"Hold up your book, so you can see—
"Spell on."—The boy whines, "B, E, D."
"Well," says the master, "very well—
"But what do these three letters spell?"
Says boy, "I don't know, and can't tell."
"What do you sleep upon, you cur?"
"I always [illegible] on *sheep skins*, s[illegible]."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

Welsh's Ale.

"NUNC TEMPUS EST BIBENDUM."

The warrior may boast of the battles he's fought,
Of the blood that has crimsoned the plain;
Of the deeds that his valor and strong arm hath wrought,
And the victims his sabre hath slain;
I envy no wreath that encircles his brow,
Though its hue and its fragrance ne'er fail,
Provided you place me where full bumpers flow
Of Welsh's pure—unrivalled Ale.

The lordling may sip of his sparkling Champaigne,
Of his Claret, Madeira, and Port;
Cognac he may quaff till he muddles his brain,
And becomes of his fellows the sport;
I'll still keep aloof from such drinking as this,
How rudely soe'er blow the gale,
For I've found that there's only true comfort and bliss
In quaffing of Welsh's pure Ale.

Should the bailiff e'er enter my snug little cot,
With a dun from a creditor hard,
From my chair and my table I'll move not a jot,
Nor cause e'er a door to be barred;
For I'll bid him sit down, and he cannot deny,
And then I will tell him a tale,
And moisten his lips till he closes each eye,
With bumpers of Welsh's best Ale.

When Death, on the pale horse, shall knock at my door,
To pay him the debt that I owe,
When my days shall be numbered, whatever the score,
In this valley of sorrow below;
When my spirit departs to its mansion on high,
And I'm bidden to clue up each sail,
It shall not be said that my timbers were dry,
For I'll soak them in Welsh's best Ale.

EPITAPH.

Beneath this smooth stone, by the bone of his bone,
Sleeps Master John Gill;
By *lies* when alive, this attorney did thrive,
And now that he's dead he still lies.

Counsellor Crips being on a party at Castle Martyr, the seat of the earl of Shannon, in Ireland, one of the party who was a physician, stolled out before dinner into the church-yard. Dinner being served up, and the doctor not returned, some of the company were expressing their surprise where he could be gone to. "Oh, (says the Counsellor,) he is but just stept out to pay a visit to some of *his old patients*."

A company happening to have a dispute concerning the age of lord Chesterfield, an Irish gentleman observed he must be older than they supposed, for, added he, his lordship must have been upwards of one and twenty when he signed the bond which was *forged* by Doctor Dodd. All present assented to it.

Judge Robinson, who was as conspicuous for his professional talent, as he was for an honest bluntness, being on a circuit once, saw a military man take up a place in the box allotted for the petit jury; upon which he called out to the sheriff's officers to turn that *soldier* out of the box. "My Lord, (said the officer) I am no soldier." "What are you then?" said the judge—"My Lord, I am an officer." "An officer! well then, bailiff, turn that officer out, who says he is *not a soldier*."

Long and short tails.—A person asked a farmer what he must give him to take his horses to grass—"Why," said the farmer, "long tailed horses four shillings, and bob tailed six per week." The person wondered at the difference of the charge, which the farmer, at his desire, explained—the reason is this: "In warm weather, the long tailed horses are so busy in switching the flies that they have not time to eat as much as the others; but the bob tails have nothing else to do."

A person calling at a store in which there was an Hibernian employed as an attendant, wished to purchase a gallon of molasses, which the attendant drew in a gallon measure, and with the exception of about half a pint, poured it into a jug that was brought for that purpose; the person observing that there was some considerable left in the measure, took it up for the purpose of draining the molasses out, when to his surprize, the measure was clenched by the Hibernian, saying, "Avast—avast, honey—sure there was that much in the measure when I drew your molasses."

Several years ago, at a treaty held with some Indian tribes at Vincennes, in Indiana, at which the celebrated Tecumseh was present, Gen. Harrison acted as one of the commissioners on the part of our government. A bower had been erected in a field adjoining the town for the meetings of the parties. Before the Council was opened, Gen. Harrison handed several chairs to the American officers who were present before he offered one to Tecumseh. On handing one to him, the haughty warrior thrust it aside; and surveying those around him with a mingled expression of pride and contempt, threw himself in a reclining posture on the ground. Gen. Harrison endeavored to soothe him, and through the interpreter asked whether he intended to offend his Great Father. "My father!" said the indignant chief, "the Sun is my *Father*, and the earth is my *Mother*, and I will repose myself on her bosom."

On the 10th of August, 1737, the General Court of Massachusetts met at Salisbury, and that of New Hampshire at Hampton Falls, that they might both be near the Court of Commissioners then in session for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the two provinces. The members of the Court met at Boston, and proceeded to Salisbury in a body. The Governor, Mr. Belcher, who was governor of both provinces, rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. On that occasion the following pasquinade was written:

Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight
As yesterday morning was seen before night.
You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
So many fine horses and men ride together.
At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
Then all the higher house pranced after the low;
Then the Governor's coach galloped on like the wind,
And the last that came foremost were troopers behind;
But I fear it means no good to your neck or mine,
For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the line!"

A Device for lawyers.—It is well known that certain buildings in London formerly occupied by the Knights Templars, have been for two or three centuries past converted into chambers and offices for lawyers. The seal of the old Templars was a representation of two men riding on a horse, a device which they owe to two of the earliest knights of their order. When the lawyers took possession of these seats of arms and chivalry, the members of the Inner Temple adopted the seal of their predecessors; but for some reason which is not well explained, changed the two men into a pair of wings, thus converting the good steed of the Knights into a Pegasus—perhaps to denote the aspiring temper of the profession. It has been recently suggested, that a return to the old seal of the Templars would be peculiarly proper, as no device could be more appropriate to the present crowded state of the Profession, than that of *two riding on one horse!*

Swiftness of men.—Men who are exercised in running outstrip horses, or, at least, hold their speed for a longer continuance. In a journey, too, a man will walk down a horse; and after they have both continued to proceed for several days, the horse will be quite tired, and the man as fresh as in the beginning. The king's messengers of Ispahan, who are runners by profession, go 108 miles in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, tire down and take it; they are said to have performed a journey of three thousand six hundred miles in less that six weeks.

Hume commenced a poetical effusion thus:
God did at first make man upright—but "HE,"
To which another poet added:
Would surely have continued so—but "SHE."

On the Statue of the King of England, on the top of the spire of Bloomsbury Church:—

When Harry the English left the Pope in the lurch,
His subjects all styled him the *head of the Church*;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the church, made him *head of the steeple*.

From the (London) New Monthly Magazine.

SHERBET.—It is not generally known that this beverage, so often mentioned with praise in Arabic poetry, is neither more nor less than a decoction of oatmeal and sugar, seasoned when cold with rosewater.

CHAMPAGNE.—This celebrated wine is indebted for its characteristic properties to the presence of carbonic acid. It produces rapid intoxication, in consequence of the alcohol, which is suspended in, or combined with this gas, being thus applied in a sudden and very divided state to a larger extent of nervous surface—for the same reason, its effects are as transitory as they are sudden.

COFFEE.—Substitutes for this useful berry have grown so much into use on the continent, that the importation of that article into Europe is reduced from seventy millions of pounds annually to below thirty millions.

NEW METAL, called *Aurum Millium*.—It having been a great desideratum with watchmakers, plate-workers, &c. to procure new metal resembling gold, and possessing some of its best qualities, Mr. Mill has been induced to apply himself to this particular object. After long trial and perseverance, he discovered a metal which he calls *Aurum Millium*, and which he has no doubt will answer most of the purposes of gold, without being subject to the numerous imperfections of petit-or, pinchbeck, &c. In colour it resembles 60s. gold, and is nearly as heavy in specific gravity as jewellers' gold. It is malleable, and has the invaluable property of not easily tarnishing, to which the metals just mentioned, and all other imitations of gold, are so particularly liable. It is very hard and sonorous, and requires care in the working. The price of it being from 4s. to 4s. 6d. an ounce, will not be an obstacle to its general use, and he has no hesitation in saying, that, for beauty, there is not any metal that exceeds it, as it is susceptible of an exquisite polish.

RUBIES.—These are the rarest, and have hitherto been the dearest, of all the artificial stones. M. Doualt Wieland, a jeweller of Paris, has discovered a method of making, with the greatest ease, excellent imitations, by fusing five ounces of strass and one groce of oxid of manganese.

COMETS.—It is now ascertained that one and the same comet returned to our system, in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 1818—19. It appears that it never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period of little more than 8¼ years, and its mean distance from the sun, which is not much greater than twice that of the earth, connect it in a particular manner with that part of the system in which we are placed—of course, it crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in the course of a century. According to the calculations of Mr. Olbers, of Bremen, after a lapse of 83,000 years, a Comet will approach to the earth in the same proximity as the moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographic miles—and then, if its attraction equals that of the earth, the waters of the ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet and cause a *second deluge*.—After 220,000,000 years it will clash with the earth.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTION.—There grew last year in the garden of Mr. Johnson, at Sunbury, a stalk of wheat in the hollow of an apple tree, five feet from the ground, which produced, without care, or scarce any notice, 33 ears, and 1092 grains of wheat, besides what was destroyed by birds and insects. The straw is still to be seen in the hollow, where it grew all affixed to one root, and the produce growing upon and [illegible] ground.

SEA WAT[illegible].—The [illegible] of many who frequent sea-bathing places, of descending to the beach, and the re-swallowing, periodically, copious draughts of sea water, is extremely detrimental to health, from the excessive and permanent irritation of the stomach and bowels, produced by this potion, in its state of mechanical mixture with selenite, floating particles of algæ and fuci, and its integral combination of muriate of soda.

THE AMERICAN UNION.

An Indian Sachem, finding his life drawing to a close, called his children around him, and, holding out a bundle of rods bound firmly together, told his sons to break them. Each tried in his turn, but was unable. He then separated them, and broke each rod himself with ease. "Thus, (said he,) will it be with you, my children. In union you will find safety: divided, your enemies will easily overpower you.—These rods, firmly united, the efforts of strong men could not break; but when separated, a feeble old man could destroy them.

GAMBLING.

There is no evil which calls more imperiously upon the interference of the public authorities than gambling houses. This evil has increased to such an extent that it is attended with the most demoralizing consequences. Here men resort, at first, for pleasure, as a relaxation from business, but led on as it were by an *ignis fatuus*, they soon immerse their families in distress and themselves in ruin. How often has the happiness of families been destroyed, and the brightest prospects in life foiled! At the midnight hour, when perhaps he is in those haunts where vice and immorality centre, his companion, with anxious hopes, waits for his return; but she waits in vain. At length he comes with a mind soured by misfortune and impaired by intemperance. Domestic happiness here no longer finds a residence; for all her joys are fled. Gambling houses are not only of private but of public injury. Many a man who has been the pillar of the state, and been employed in objects of public utility has here lost his character and ended his usefulness. On the virtue of our people depends the duration of our government.

THE LOAD STONE.—The idea of M. Ampere, that load stones are an assemblage of electrical currents, led him to conceive the plan of imitating their action by spiral conductors, and after some failures he succeeded. Thus all the mystery of the load stone is solved, and instead of an innate property *sui generis*, the dolitary appears to be a mere mechanical effect of certain mundine circulations, not of electricity however, but of the media, which themselves produce the phenomena called the electric. Dr. Wollaston has been writing on the same subject, but unable to divest himself of the prejudices of education and habit, seeks to involve M. Ampere's simple theory in some modifications of repulsion and attraction.

THE METHODISTS.

This religious sect is said, in a late publication to amount in England to nearly *one million* of persons, although during the year 1820 they had diminished about six thousand. It stated that the number of members is exactly ascertained by each paying one penny a week to support their preachers, which amounts to 112,632*l.* sterling per annum; that the collections for educating the sons of the priests, and for various other purposes, make the whole taxes levied annually upon each member amount to ten shillings, making a total of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, or about two million three hundred thousand dollars, which is sufficient to pay 10,000 preachers at fifty pounds sterling a year each, besides all that they receive in the way of food, lodgings, and other items that go towards maintaining them in ease and plenty. These facts speak volumes. It is, however, but just to say, that no religious sect has done more to reform the vices of the lower orders than the methodists.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts from almost every county in New York state, represent the crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, and hay, to have been most abundant, and surpassing those of last year. The long continuance of dry weather appears to have greatly injured the corn, buckwheat and potatoes, the crops of which, it is believed, will turn out in several places very light, unless a favorable change soon takes place. The drought, however, is confined to a few districts. The appearance is much the same in Pennsylvania; while in both Carolinas great complaints are making of their cotton and corn crops having been greatly injured by incessant rains, though it is admitted, "that upon the whole there will be a sufficiency to supply every want."

The celebrated cause of the Seneca Indian arraigned for the murder of his squaw, which involves the question of the jurisdiction of our courts over the Indian tribes, was argued on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, before the Supreme Court.—Messrs. Talcott, Attorney General, and J. C. Spencer, for the prosecution, and Mr. Oakley for the prisoner. The points in the case, and a summary of the arguments of the counsel are given in the Albany Argus. Many spectators were attracted by the novelty of the cause, and the appearance of the savage, who was at the bar in full costume, and painted after the fashion of his tribe. He was admitted to bail until the decision of the court be given.

[*N. Y. American.*

BEAUX WANTED!—We are very much surprised and concerned to learn, that the ladies at Long Branch, who form a *concentration* of beauty and fashion, collected from New York, Philadelphia, and New Jersey, are almost destitute of beaux! In fact, so scarce are the gentlemen, it is said, that, unless a reinforcement arrives timely, the *ladies* are to have the *privilege* of choosing their partners *by lot*, at the balls in the ensuing week!! We are further informed, by the steam boat Franklin, that "Old Batchelors pass current for young men, [illegible] looked upon as *spurious coin!*

[*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The following is a statement of the number of persons composing a family in the township of Green, Hamilton county, state of Ohio:

Michael Isgrig and Barbara his wife,	2
Children 17, married 14,	31
Grand-children 96, married 7,	103
Great grand-children,	22
	158

The above 158 persons are descendants from one marriage. Mr. Isgrig is still a remarkably active man for his years.

Rome, Oneida County, N. Y. Common Pleas, 1820.

A. B. *vs.* C. D.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages occasioned by the defendant's driving grasshoppers from his to his neighbor's field. The verdict of the jury was $17 in favor of the plaintiff.

A MOUSE HUNG!

A few days ago, (says the Nantucket Inquirer,) a mouse was discovered upon the floor of a store in this town, apparently trying to extricate himself from something unperceived. Upon examining it more closely, it was found that a spider about the size of a large pea, had wound his web around the body of the mouse, and was actually drawing him up to the wall. The strength of the mouse was almost exhausted, when a cat, which happened to pass, took the prize and made off.

The London Monthly Magazine says, the fee of a Physician in Spain, is two pence from the tradesmen, ten pence from the man of fashion, and nothing from the poor.

TO HOUSEWIVES.

Pickling.—Keeping pickles or preserves in common earthern or potter's ware, is said to be dangerous to health, on account of such vessels being glazed with lead of a poisonous nature, which all acids will corrode or dissolve. The smaller the vessel for pickling, the better, because every time a jar is opened, the air gets in, and materially injures its contents.

To increase the strength of vinegar.—Boil two quarts of good vinegar till it evaporates to one. Put it in a vessel, and set it in the sun for a week; then to one part add six of weak or indifferent vinegar, and it will make it strong and agreeable.

Spots of ink on linen.—Lemon juice is sometimes used to take ink spots from linen, but a hole generally appears where the lemon juice is applied.

The best and safest method is to take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the finest kind, melt it, dip the spotted part into the melted tallow, then put it to the wash, and it will become white, and no hole will appear.

JOHN M'CLOUD,
46 MARKET STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand, a l
and general assortment of R
made HATS, which he will sell at
reduced prices. Customers supplie
a short notice, on reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

J. MILES,
AT his fashionable Manufactory,
25 SOUTH FOURTH STRE
keeps constantly on hand, a large a
ment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on
most reasonable terms.
Customers supplied in a neat fashionable m
ner, at the shortest notice.
aug 4—tf

JAMES BIRD,
BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Th
street, respectfully informs his friends and
public in general, that he has commenced the
and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict
tention to merit a share of public patronage.
N. B. Two apprentices wanted.
aug 18—6m

THE SUBSCRIBER
OFFERS for sale, at his
Manufactory, No. 36 CAR-
TERS ALLEY, a few doors
from Third, directly oppo-
site Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS
and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also
a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES
just received.
Joseph Coggins.
aug 4—tf

BOTTLED PORTER,
ALE & CIDER.
THE Subscriber assures his friends and the
public, that the above Liquors, which he
offers for sale, are of the first quality, and in the
highest state of Clarification, particularly the *ALE*,
which is of amber lucidity and altogether divested
of the most remote particle of sediment. Also,
CRAB CIDER, not inferior to Champaigne.
These Liquors can be had at a moment's notice
and on the most liberal terms, by application to
M. Welsh,
At the South-West corner of Walnut an
Front streets, where Orders for any qu
be immediately executed.
aug 4—tf

House, Sign Painting, Gilding
&c. &c. &c.
BY J. WARREN,
At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philad
phia, opposite to Cherry street.
WHO informs his friends and the public
general, that he carries on the busines
all its branches, and on the most reasonable ter
Those who may favour him with their custom
depend upon having their work done with neat
and dispatch.
N. B. Particular attention will be paid to S
Painting by himself. He has constantly on ha
Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first q
lity, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahog
Doors, Furniture of every description, varnis
to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to st
without fading or spotting.
aug 4—tf

P. GRAY'S
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE
MANUFACTORY,
No. 287 MARKET STREET, between Seven
and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.
WHERE may be had, a general assortment
Tin, Iron and Japan'd Wares. Also, Blo
Tin Coffee Pots, Coffee Greques, Tea Kettl
Chaffing Dishes, &c.—Oil Stands for Grocers, fr
10 to 200 gallons, made of the best materia
Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, &c. &c.—Rain Wa
Spouts made and put up at the shortest notice
Small Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Count
Houses, Chambers, &c.
N. B. Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Sheet Ir
work neatly executed. Old Tin and Copper W
carefully repaired. Copper Sauce Pans and T
Kettles tin'd in the best manner, and on the m
reasonable terms.
aug 11—3m

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker
120 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAW
of various descriptions, such as Cast steel
German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and G
man Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. We
Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair We
Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &
Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got
in the neatest manner.
Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or ord
All the above Saws, in point of temper and w
manship, is warranted superior to any impor
which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap
cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHAN
TOOLS, in general.
N. B. Imported by the ship Halcyon, a small
sortment of Edge Tools in general, Cast steel
Saw Files, Handsaw Files, Cast steel patent St
Knives.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch flat,
round, ruff and bastard Files, with a variety
heavy Tools, which will be sold on the lo
terms.
aug 4—

FOR SALE.
E. LOWBER, *Drug and Colour Merchant,*
134 NORTH THIRD STREET, offers
sale, on reasonable terms, the following articl
DRUGS.
Opium, Manna, Spanish Saffron, [illegible]
Cochineal, all the various preparations of M
cury, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, &c. &c. &c.
PAINTERS' COLOURS.
First quality English White Lead, dry and in
Linseed Oil, in lots to suit shippers and other
Spanish Brown, dry and ground in oil.
Yellow Ochre, do. do.
Chronic Yellow, Verdigris, King's Yellow,
China Vermillion, in boxes.
DYE-STUFFS.
Logwood chopped, rasped and in the logs,
Fustic do. do.
Redwood do. do.
Nicargua do. do.
Turmeric, ground and in the root,
Copperas, in hhds. and smaller packages,
Allum, do. do.
Indigo, Bengal and Spanish,
Manganese, in lump and powder,
Olive Oil, in pipes and barrels.
aug 4—eoly

Goodwin's Fortunate Offic
N. E. corner of Walnut & Third streets
OFFERS to the public, the following
Prizes in the GRAND STATE LOTT
viz:—
$25,000, 10,000, 5,000
And a large number of $1,000. Tickets
different Lotteries may be had by orders, a
ed, post paid, as above.
Upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLL
in Prizes, sold at this Office, and paid in Go
Silver, within three months.
aug 4—tf

Foreign Intelligence.

From English papers, received by the late arrivals at New York.

Death of the Queen of England.

From a Liverpool paper of August 14.

The following particulars of her majesty's illness has transpired since her death, and their accuracy, we believe, may be relied upon. They serve at once to exhibit the state of her mind, and the excellence of her character:

When, at the beginning of last week, her majesty's illness first assumed a serious character, Dr. Holland requested her permission to send for another physician, observing that whatever might be his own individual skill and attention, yet the public would necessarily expect, in the case of a Queen, that every possible aid should be had recourse to. Her majesty answered with a smile to the following effect:—"My dear Doctor, do what you please; if it will be of any relief to your own mind to call in assistance, do so; but do not do it for my sake; I have no wish to live, I would rather die." Indeed, from the first moment that her majesty was assured of the very serious nature of her indisposition, she clung to the assurance with joy and gratitude, and listened with a reluctant ear to the hopes of recovery which her physicians and friends held out to her from time to time. "Why do you wish me to live?" she exclaimed in the early part of her illness; life to me can be nothing but a series of sorrows and persecutions; I shall be much happier in another world than in this." It was observed that she desponded too much; that public opinion was in her favour, and would make her amends for all her sufferings. Her majesty asked what public opinion had done for her?" It was answered, that it had defeated that late dreadful attempt to ruin her—the Bill of Pains and Penalties. Her reply was prompt and firm—"What am I the better for the failure of that Bill? If it had passed, I should have been degraded; and what is my situation now? I have, indeed, the empty title of Queen, but am I Queen of England? Have I the privileges, the power, the dignities of a Queen of England? No, no; I am a private person—I am not a Queen of England."

It will be recollected that on Friday last the symptoms of her majesty's disorder had become very alarming, and the Physicians had scarcely any hope of her recovery. She received the announcement of her danger with admirable calmness and composure; and shortly afterwards proceeded to make her Will. There was an air of cheerfulness about her after she had signed it, which induced one of her professional advisers (we understand Mr. Brougham) to express a hope that she felt herself easier and better. Her majesty answered "Oh, no, my dear Mr. Brougham, I [illegible] I shall die, and I do not at all regret it.'—Mr. Brougham said that he was of a different opinion, and expected her majesty to recover, but added that the step she had just taken was perfectly proper in case of accident. Her majesty persisted in saying that she knew she was dying. In the course of the evening she took occasion to say—"I do not know whether I shall suffer bodily pain in dying, but I can assure you that I shall quit this world without regret: I have no great reason to be attached to life."

On Saturday and Sunday in spite of some favourable symptoms which inspired the physicians with hope, she still expressed her firm conviction that she should die.—She seemed to feel pleasure in talking on the subject, and rejoiced in anticipating her release from trouble—her escape from the malice of her enemies. She said, that in this world, whether in England or abroad, the rancour of her persecutors would always beset her; and it was only in another world she could look for peace and justice. She expressed the deepest regret that she was so little able to reward those faithful servants who had stood by her in her difficulties; but hoped that government would not let them want. She declared herself warmly grateful; and hoped her gratitude would be made known, to that generous portion of the people of England, whose support of her had been most steady when most wanted, and who had never been frightened from her cause either by the power or the calumny of her oppressors. "England," said her majesty, "has certainly been to me a land of sorrow and persecution, but I know how to love those faithful English who have always sympathised with my sorrow, and have done all in their power to defeat the malice of my persecutors." It was on this occasion that she observed that her enemies had been for years plotting and conspiring to destroy her: "At last," said she, "they have destroyed me, but I forgive them.—I die in peace with all mankind." Shortly after, she sent for Mariette Brune, to whom she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Dumont's) cruel falsehoods. All who had an opportunity of seeing her majesty were struck with the glorious trait in her character, that though her heart was evidently broken with the recollection of the deep injuries she had received, and though an indelibly strong image of the injustice of her enemies was always present to her mind, yet she never used a harsh or angry expression against any individual: she freely forgave them all—spoke of them in terms of pity, and even made allowances for their conduct on the score of weakness and frailty of human nature.

On Monday night, it will be remembered, that her physicians seemed to consider her majesty out of all danger; she was informed of their opinion, but insisted that they were mistaken, adding, she felt she was dying, and thought she should die before 9 o'clock the next evening. It is not improbable that her majesty then felt the symptoms of incipient mortification. She sent for Mr. Wilde, who was in attendance, and added a codicil to her will; we believe it related to the place of her interment.—Her first wish was to be buried in the same grave with her beloved daughter, "but," added she, "I can have little hope that the government will grant this wish; I desire, therefore, to buried in the same vault with my father and brother, at Brunswick."—When her majesty had signed this codicil, she began to converse at considerable length with Mr. Wilde.

The physicians, fearing that conversation would disturb her, wished to withdraw Mr. Wilde from the room, and that gentleman, from the same motive, was anxious to go, but her majesty begged him to stay. "I thank my Physicians," she said, "for their kind intentions, they mean nothing but what is right, but they do not understand my character: they think it agitates me to talk of death; they are mistaken—to me, who have little pleasure in the past, and no prospect of future tranquillity in this life, it is a pleasure to contemplate my approaching death, and why may I not speak what I feel? All these observations were made with such sweetness of manner, and such calmness of tone, as to make an impression never to be effaced from the minds of those who were present. The night between Monday and Tuesday was passed without sleep, owing, it is believed, to that restless anxiety which usually accompanies the process of mortification.

On Tuesday afternoon about one, she again conversed on her usual topics. Alluding to the few friends who remained constant to her to the last, and for whom she expressed the most grateful regard; she took occasion to observe, that her adversaries had put in practice two modes of separating worthy people from her society: one was to deter them from visiting her by propagating the most atrocious calumnies against her and them: the second was, when they saw her surrounded by persons of honour, to endeavour by anonymous letters, and all means in their power to poison her mind against them, in order to induce her to break with them. "Against the first mode of attack," said her majesty, "I could have no help; the second plan I soon detected, and therefore defeated." She then alluded to the practice of opening the body after death, and said that she saw no occasion for the operation in her case, and wished it not to be done. She then begged that she might not be made a show of after death. "There has been," she observed smilingly, "quite enough of that in my life time; besides, there are enough of persons who kept aloof from me when alive, who ma[illegible] o objection to see me when dead, [illegible] no good reason for satisfying [illegible] y." She then again adverted [illegible] ret to her inability to bestow [illegible] ensation on her servants, or [illegible] es on her friends; but said their services and kindness were deeply written on her heart. Mr. Wilde then left her for some time.

About four o'clock an access of fever came on, which operating on a frame already almost exhausted, produced for a short time a greater exaltation of spirits than she had yet manifested; during this period she expressed herself with more vehemence of manner, but still with the same forbearance of language, touching the cruel conspiracies of her inveterate foes; but the fever soon subsided, and she recovered her usual gentle tone, her usual calm and firm demeanour: she was again all resignation to the will of God.—A drowsiness then came on which lasted till nearly eight o'clock; when she awoke, and observing by her bed-side Dr. Holland, who had often expressed a hope of her recovery, said, with a smile and accent of the greatest sweetness—"Well, my dear Doctor, what do you think now?" Her majesty soon afterwards became insensible, but remained alive for above two hours, shewing by her breathing a vigour of the lungs and of the heart which the physicians said exceeded any case they had ever witnessed. At length, at twenty-five minutes past ten, her heroic and persecuted spirit fled to the region of truth, and justice, and peace. The anguish of her friends, the agony of her servants, we have before described; and have only to add, that the physicians betrayed emotions of grief not often seen among the professional attendants of a death-bed.

It is understood that Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde attended Lord Liverpool on Wednesday morning for the purpose of showing the Will, and taking instructions as to the funeral of her majesty. All that has transpired is, that his Lordship said he should give orders to prepare a squadron to convey her majesty's body to Brunswick, according to the request in her Will.

The Queen has, by her Will, left the principal part of her property to her protegê, William Austin, and directs that her body should not be opened.

The Executors to her majesty's Will, are Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde.

The messenger (Lack) who was sent on Tuesday night to the King, with the account of the Queen's demise, returned at 3 o'clock yesterday morning with despatches from Lord Londonderry, who was with his majesty, to Lord Liverpool. These despatches are dated from the royal yacht, in Holyhead roads, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, so that the messenger performed the whole journey in 73 hours, and the home journey in 37. The King had embarked the preceding evening, with the intention of crossing to Dublin, but the wind becoming foul, the yacht came to anchor, and remained so when the messenger came away.

Removal of the Queen's Body.

A riot took place in London on Tuesday, 24th of August, during the funeral procession of the late Queen. We extract the following particulars to show the state of the public mind on this occasion:

The Common Council of London held a meeting on the 13th, and unanimously passed a resolution expressing their anxiety to do honour to the remains of the Queen, and in the event of the corpse passing through the city, to attend the funeral procession at Temple Bar. The Sheriffs waited upon Lord Liverpool with the resolution, but found much difficulty in obtaining any direct answer. At length a letter from Mr. Hobhouse stated, that he was directed by the Earl of Liverpool to say, that it was not intended that the Royal Corpse should pass through London.

Alderman Wood has been officially refused permission to attend the remains out of the country as chief mourner.

At six o'clock on Tuesday morning Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, and other gentlemen, arrived at Bradenburgh house, and at the same time a squadron of the Oxford Blues, at which the populace expressed considerable displeasure.

At half past seven, orders was issued by Mr. Bailey (undertaker) for every person to be in readiness to depart with the procession, and he went into the State Room, and gave directions.

Dr. Lushington then said, "Sir George Nayler and Mr. Bailey, you know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late Majesty's interment. You know what has been the expressed wishes of her Majesty's executors, upon the necessity of delay for the purpose of making arrangements for so long a journey, and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his Majesty's government (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late Majesty) in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her Majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late Majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by sea, have not been made—there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made."—Mr. Bailey replied that he had orders from government to remove the body, which was then in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain. Dr. Lushington rejoined, "Touch the body at your peril. You have no power to act contrary to the will of her Majesty's executors, and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation." Dr. Lushington, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Bailey whether he intended to use violence, said, he should neither assist nor recommend violence, and that he would join the procession, not as an executor, but merely as a private individual, to shew his respect for her Majesty.

The procession was of considerable length. In mourning coaches, behind the hearse were Lord Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Alderman Wood, Count Vassali, and many others, with their ladies, together with the household domestics—Gentlemen's carriages followed.

After a few intervening remarks, the account thus proceeds:

"It now approached to 11 o'clock, and nothing but the most heart-rooted affection and grief, could account for the patience and self-devotion with which this immense concourse of persons, male and female, endured unintermitting fatigue, wet and hunger, for the space of six hours; and although the water streamed in torrents from their drenched limbs—although they were hardly able to stand, from incessant running in every direction during the whole morning, they determined to undergo every possible suffering, rather than lose the opportunitiy of uttering a parting blessing on the cold remains of their "injured Queen." At length the approach of the procession was announced, which moved sl[illegible] thro' the crowd; and when arrived at Kensington, the multitude showed a disposition to effect a change in the route planned by Government. Two waggons were drawn across the street leading to the Gravel pits, and many obstacles were thrown in the way.—When one of these was removed, the people replaced it by another, and continually cried, "Through the city." The procession was delayed here for upwards of an hour. In front of the church some skirmishes took place between the police officers, and the people, and some of the combatants suffered severely.

"An attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed, the people having shut the gates, and the conductors passed on through Kensington Grove and Knightsbridge. A troop of Life Guards appeared at Hyde-park corner, and caused much dissatisfaction. Indeed much dissatisfaction was exhibited throughout at the appearance of the military, and they were greeted with hissings and hootings. The general cry amongst the people was that the royal corpse should pass through the city, amongst the honest body who had all along proved themselves her disinterested friends. The Life Guards at length lost somewhat of their patience and struck some persons with the flat of their swords. They attempted a passage down Park-lane, but the mass of people, coaches, &c. rendered this impossible. The procession, therefore, entered the Park at the corner gate, and proceeded to Cumberland gate, to which numbers on foot and on horseback passed with great speed in all directions; the object being to meet the procession and force it back. The Guards rode at ful speed to gain the gate first, and the procession moved rapidly through the Park. Suddenly it halted, and much confusion ensued. The Guards were ordered to make their way through every impediment, and the people were equally bent on turning the procession. Here a contest arose and blood was shed; some stones and mud were thrown at the military, and, a magistrate being present, the soldiers were sanctioned in firing their pistols and carbines at the unarmed crowd. Screams of terror were heard in every direction, and numbers were seen flying across the Park in dismay.

"The number of shots fired were apparently about 40 or 50. Hyde-park would have been the scene of a tragedy as dreadful as that of Manchester, had not the open space towards Bayswater, afforded ample opportunities for escape from the murderous weapons of the soldiers. One man, named Honey, was shot at the corner of Great Cumberland street—the body was carried to Oxford street. Others were carried to St. George's Hospital. The soldiers lost their good temper and even fired in the direction of the procession. Several gentlemen in coaches narrowly escaped with their lives."

Finally, the people by blocking up the streets with carriages, &c. which the procession could not pass through, succeeded in turning it into London, through which it passed, headed by the Lord Mayor in his carriage. At the boundaries of the city he left the procession.

The King of England, on passing the Camel, from St. Helena, at Portsmouth, having on board the late attendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, sent Sir Wm Kepple and others of his suite, to enquire after the health of Madam Bertrand and family; and it is stated, they fully appreciated the high honor done them.

The King's visit to Ireland.

The Dublin Morning Post of the 13th. contains the particulars of his Majesty's landing in Ireland. The Pier, at which he was expected to land was crowded with persons of nobility and "very elegantly dressed females." The moment that the King was discovered on board the packet, they cheered, and enthusiastically exclaimed, "The King! God save, God bless the King!"

On landing he with difficulty reached his travelling carriage, in which he proceeded, followed by an immense concourse, to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge, in Phoenix park. He alighted at the door of the lodge, and addressed all present in nearly the following words:

"In addressing you, my friends, now around me, I conceive I am addressing the nobility, gentry and yeomen of Ireland. I can truly say, this is one of the happiest moments of my life. I feel much pleasure in being the first of my family who set foot on Irish ground; that burst of feeling which I have witnessed in my progress hither has been most delightful to me; it shall be my endeavour to repay it. Early in life I loved Ireland, and, I trust, I can boast of an Irish heart. I am just now arrived, after a protracted and tedious voyage; circumstances have occurred since its commencement, which I will not here more particularly allude to—accept my heartfelt thanks for your truly Irish welcome. I shall now take my leave of you, by saying, that I will drink all your healths in a glass of good *whiskey punch!*"

He then shook hands with every person within reach, without distinction of rank or appearance, and retired.

The King was about to make his public entry into Dublin, when the city was to be illuminated; Mr. Livingston was to ascend in his balloon, &c.

The English papers hardly notice the foreign events, but observe that the movements of the Russian armies, indicate the the intention of Alexander to invade the Turkish dominions.

The celebrated Mrs. Inchbald is dead. She has left behind her, memoirs of her life, with anecdotes of the persons connected with her age and the times in which she lived.

The London Observer of July 22, contains a full and correct account of the Coronation ceremony, illustrated with four plates, which cost 100 guineas. It contains two sheets, making 40 folio columns. 54,750 sets of the above had been printed and sold, using 100,500 four penny stamps, and 219 reams of paper.

Death by Fright!—A London paper states, that the son of James Donough, weaver, of Drogheda, aged eight years, while playing with his little companions, was told that a rag-man, who was passing at the time, was about to take him off in his bag; when the child ran into the house, into which the object of his terror unfortunately happened to enter, and supposing he was pursued, uttered an horrific shriek, and instantly expired.

From the London Literary Gazette.

Mr. KEAN.—On Monday, Mr. Kean, whose squabbles with American managers have been as much protruded on the public as if they afforded grounds for another American war, re-appeared at Drury Lane as Richard III. The house was crowded, and his reception was as tumultuous as 'in the olden times.' His performance was also in the known style—unintelligible drawls, great effects, electrifying passages, and as a whole, wanting truth and consistency.—After the play there was a speech of puerile egotism, Mr. Kean seeming to fancy himself not only the greatest actor that ever fretted 'his hour upon the stage,' but as having some connexion with Garrick and Shakspeare, and being a sort of representative of England to the United States. All this is inconceivably ridiculous.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TIVOLI THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening last, we witnessed the representation of Lewis's celebrated drama of the Castle Spectre, at the above Theatre, and also the *debut* of Messrs. Addison and Kennedy, in the characters of Percy and Hassan, who winged their unfledged pinions upon this our provincial stage in pursuit of histrionic fame. Of the former gentleman's talents we can say but little—but when we consider the various difficulties he had to surmount, his conception of the captive and heart-hardened negro (Hassan) was fine. Mr. Addison had never seen the part performed previous to his personification of the same—being entirely out of his element, and having but a short time allowed for study, we must say he deserves credit for the masterly style in which he supported the character. We would advise this young gentleman to come forward, once more, before the public, in something more suitable to his abilities—when, it is hoped, he may meet with the encouragement which his merits entitle him to.

"Now last not least in our great love."

Mr. Kennedy, the new-born babe of Melpomeme, who personated Percy, in the aforesaid drama, is a native of our clime. This young hero of the sock and buskin, may in time arrive at a respectable eminence in the Theatric world.—Should he think of adopting this as a profession through life, we would advise him to abstain from stage trick and exaggeration—secondly, "not to saw the air too much with his hand, but use all gently." Nature has bestowed on him a fine countenance and voice—but if he does not strive to cultivate what she hath given it availeth not.

A. F.

New-York, Sept. 20.

Explosion.—On the 11th inst. the Powder Mill of Ives & Lomis, at Sandy Hill, was blown up, and Mr. Bumps, one of the workmen killed, and two others dangerously wounded.

THE PHŒNIX BANK ROBBERS.

Milligan and Welshman were brought down in the Steam Boat yesterday, from Montreal, in custody of Messrs. Hays and Seamen. The particulars are contained in the following letter from Montreal.

"Last evening your Phœnix Bank Robbers were safely lugged out of Montreal—Hays and Seamen, the Sheriffs, came in pursuit of them, and S. P. Lemoine, Esq. of New-York, arrived at the same time, to claim the protection of the English government, having been employed by the friends and relations of Milligan, for the benefit of the habeas corpus for Milligan, who is a British subject, born in Ireland, within his majesty's dominions. Mr. L. (it is understood) in his capacity of counsel, warned them of their danger, and to his surprise, found that all former publications as to their confinement were not founded on fact—they were at large. Welshman was very unruly—Milligan very meek and quiet; but our active officers having previous information, and suspecting what was the purport of L[illegible] visit to the culprits, got a fellow to play nine-pins with Welshman, and at half past one in the morning Thatcher took them, the Sheriffs and some others, post haste to Plattsburg.

ROBBERY AND MURDER.

A genteely dressed man, about 30 years old, was found last Saturday morning, near Coxsackie, apparently lifeless, with his head much bruised, pockets rifled, a handsome blue coat which he was seen to have on the day before, taken away, and an old one left in its place. He was removed to the village, and medical aid procured, but without avail, his skull having been so extensively fractured. Two negroes had been apprehended on suspicion, but after a careful examination were released. Two men were seen by the mail carrier near Kingston, making all speed to the southward. One of them had on a blue coat which corresponded with the description of the cost worn by the person robbed, and was so much better than the rest of his apparel, as well as that of his comrade, as to excite strong suspicion. They have been pursued. By the mark on his cravat the name of the murdered person is Saml. Wright—his features well shaped and prominent, his hair dark and curling.

A person calling himself Smith, has been apprehended and committed to prison at Kingston, Ulster county, under strong suspicions of being the murderer.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Nathaniel Eels, of Catskill, was very severely injured by falling the height of 25 feet from a ladder, on Saturday last.

LATE FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Accounts from Pernambuco state, that on the evening of the 21st ultimo, the General of that place, in passing the B[illegible] of Boa Vista, in company with his private secretary, and a merchant, was fired at by a man concealed in the quay, and wounded in several places: but in only one of any consequence, by a ball which it appears entered above the hip, and passed out at the back. The merchant accompanying him was also wounded above the elbow, the ball passing through the arm. Both are, however, in a fair way of recovery. More than 200 persons have been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this atrocious deed. On the Monday following, a body was found floating in the water, and was exhibited for the whole of the day in the street, with a reward of 100,000R. to any one who could give any information respecting it, but to no purpose. There can be little doubt that the government suppose this to be the person who fired upon the General, and with some reason; for immediately upon firing he threw himself into the water. He was found with a large pistol, heavily loaded, stuck in between his jacket and shirt; a pair of trowsers and a Scotch plaid, formed the rest of his clothing; a handkerchief, and about a dollar and a half, all that he had about him. The town is subject to a rigorous military discipline, by day and by night.

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The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, September 22, 1821.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. M. Carll, Mr. JOHN KEYSER, to Miss MARIA SMALLMAN, daughter of the late James Smallman, all of this city.

MARRIED, in Chariton, Missouri, Col. JOSEPH J. MONROE, brother of the President of the U. States, to Miss HULDAH HUBBARD.

MARRIED, at Alexandria, D. C. Mr. WILLIAM GREER, Printer, of Harrisburg, to Miss SUSAN COLEMAN, of the former place.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening, the 15th inst. by Zaccheus Ray, Esq. Mr. DAVID FOGG, to Miss HENRIETTA DAVIS, both of Alloways creek, Salem county, N. J. after a courtship of nine years.

We have been compelled to omit a number of original articles, owing to the great press of interesting Foreign Intelligence received through the week. Those who favor us with their poetical productions, may be assured that every facility will be given to their publication.

On Friday next, the Ward Elections take place throughout the different sections of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, for one Assessor of each Ward, and two Inspectors of the General Election.

The Spanish Governor of Pensacola has been arrested and thrown into prison, by order of Gen. Jackson. The plea for this procedure is his not having surrendered up all the papers which were legally claimed by the late treaty. They are now in possession of the American authorities.

Gen. Brown is *daily* expected in this city, from the Northward, on his way to Washington.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy, on hearing of the recent daring piracies on the ocean, ordered out several of the small vessels of war, to cruise along the coast of Florida, and the Bahama islands, in such directions as will be most likely to intercept the robbers? It requires no prophetic calculations to foretell the fate of these marauders in case either of our ships of war should fall within their wake.

The Merchants of Boston held a meeting last Monday, at which a Memorial to the Government was drafted, praying for protection from the Pirates in the West-Indies. Mr. James Perkins was appointed to present the memorial to the Secretary of State, to be transmitted to the President.

Joseph Bonaparte is now at his residence in the neighborhood of Bordentown, N. J. We learn that he has been seriously indisposed ever since the receipt of the death of his brother.

SAVANNAH, (Geo.)—James Morrison, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected Mayor of the City of Savannah, for the ensuing year.

The Fever at Norfolk has considerably abated, and business begins to resume its accustomed activity at that place.

BALTIMORE.—There were *eleven* deaths in the city of Baltimore during the 24 hours ending at sun-rise on Thursday last, including *three* by Malignant Fever, viz.—Thomas Parker, Richard Nobery and Mr. Ellis. One case of Malignant Fever occurred yesterday.

New-Orleans papers of the 22d ult. report that the city was very healthy and free from any malignant fever.

TOBACCO.—The accounts brought by the late arrivals from Liverpool, are of such a nature as to encourage the holders of Tobacco—that article has risen in the Southern market fully one dollar since last week.

Mr. JOHN NEWBOLD, of this city, has been appointed President of the Farmers Bank of Bucks County.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

Dr. GODMAN, of Philadelphia, has been elected professor of *Surgery*, in this institution.

FOURTH OF JULY AT PARIS.

The last Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Paris, by a splendid dinner. George W. Erving, Esq. presided. Among the guests were our Minister, Mr. Gallatin, and General La Fayette.

M. Hyde de Neuville, the French minister, has received orders to remain in this country.

On Monday next, a Special Court will be held in West-Chester, (Penn.) at which the Hon. John Hallowell will preside.

LARGE PLUMS.—The editor of the Village Record notices two large Plums which were presented to him, weighing together five ounces; the largest measured six and three quarters round.

James Graham, a native of Philadelphia, aged 32, was found dead on the 14th inst. at the house of Mr. Daniel Phillips, in New-York. Cause, intemperance.

The pilot boat Beachim, of Baltimore, was lost off the Capes during the hurricane, and all hands perished.

GAMBLING.

Court of Sessions, New-York, Sept. 15.

The convictions and sentences were not so numerous as usual at this term, although some few of particular character took place.

John I. Moore was convicted of keeping a gambling house, of the highest or worst description. He did not appear to receive his sentence, but it was nevertheless passed, that he should be imprisoned in the penitentiary six months, pay a fine of 500 dollars, and give securities for his good behaviour two years, himself in $2500, and two others of $1250 each. It was developed by the evidence in this flagrant case, that Moore had been an associate with Gautier, and was last with one Soliere, in a faro bank, the manner of playing at which was described; that he had kept a house in Nassau-street, from which it was removed to Water-street, after the conviction of Gautier; that one man, (the late Mr. M——n,) had lost there in less than fifteen minutes, $1000, for which he gave his check on the spot; he had lost, in the whole, at the bank, $20,000—was ruined, and driven by the misery thus brought on himself and family, to despair and suicide. Powerful supplication has been made in favor of Moore, by a respectable wife, a daughter reputably married, and by others, but to no purpose, in arresting the judgment of the court, which was demanded by the imperious necessity of the case, and was therefore imposed the same as upon Gautier for the same offence: in addition to which the district attorney moved for an order or judgment of outlawry against him, which the court readily granted, with the provision that it should not extend to the confiscating of the goods and chattels of the defendant. His bail, recognized in 1000 dollars, was declared forfeit, of course, unless he returned and submitted to his sentence.

Lancaster, Ohio, Sept. 6.

A person by the name of Abraham Kinney, who was in 1817 sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, from Belmont county, for passing counterfeit money, and who was a few months since pardoned by the Governor; on Wednesday, the 29th ult. purchased a horse of an honest German in the edge of Rickaway county, and paid him in counterfeit money, so managing as to get twenty dollars in Lancaster paper, in exchange. On Thursday morning, the German discovered the fraud, came in pursuit of Kinney, and arrived in Lancaster about 8 o'clock in the morning. On enquiry being made, it was ascertained that he had taken breakfast in town, and had been gone but a short time. A party well mounted immediately pursued and overtook him ten miles from town, on the road to Marietta: when overtaken, he drew from his pocket, and attempted to conceal, a small bundle, which, however, was secured. This bundle, together with his pocket book, was found to contain 951 dollars of counterfeit paper.

Pittsburg, (Penn.) Sept. 12.

On Monday last, the newly organised battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, assembled in the Allegheny commons, for parade; and we sincerely regret to have it to state, that on that occasion a fatal accident occurred, which eventuated in the death of Capt JAMES C. BUTLER. The battalion was drawn up in line, and were engaged in firing by platoons. Captain Butler was at the head of a platoon and gave the word to fire, but being unhappily too near, the wadding from one of the muskets, struck him on the side of the head, and fractured his scull in such a dreadful manner as to cause a quantity of the brain to be expelled from the wound. Medical assistance was immediately called. After languishing a few hours he expired. Captain Butler has left a widow, a number of small children, and a wide circle of friends, to lament his loss. This event shews the necessity of circumspection in military parades—and is a solemn admonition of the uncertainty of human life.

The New-Orleans papers of the 22d ult. mention the fall of Vera Cruz into the hands of the Patriots.

The Circuit Court of the United States, in Ohio, has issued a decree in chancery to compel the auditor and treasurer of that state to refund the 100,000 dollars taken by them from the United States Bank.

Two men were detected on Monday last, in New-York, coining counterfeit half dollars. Two sets of apparatus were found on them. They are so well executed it is difficult to distinguish them.

John Murdock and Michael O'Connor were executed at Brockville, U. C. on the 3d inst. for murder. The former killed his brother, and the latter a man named James Porter. They both acknowledged the justice of their sentence.

The schr. Ranger, Capt. Lake, from Norfolk for New-York, has been picked up at sea and towed into Cape May. It is feared that Capt. L. his wife and two children, with 16 passengers who were on board, have all perished.

Henry Jansen, Esq. a delegate from the county of Ulster for the revision of the constitution of New-York, when apparently in perfect health, fell down in the capitol at Albany, and expired instantly. He had the moment before purchased a ticket of admission to Peale's celebrated picture of the *Court of Death*, and while he was crossing the threshold of the door leading to the picture, he was instantly summoned from the representation to the awful reality!

The following summary of graduates of the principal colleges of the east, at the recent commencements, is an evidence of great avidity for such learning as the colleges afford:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS.

The annual commencement at this ancient institution took place on the 29th ult. About *sixty* young men received the degree of Batchelor of Arts; *fifty-one* gentlemen received the degree of Master of Arts; *thirteen* that of Doctor of Medicine; and *three* that of Doctor of Laws.

YALE COLLEGE, CONNECTICUT.

The annual commencement of this College took place on the 12th inst. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on *seventy* young men, who had finished their collegiate course.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, MAINE.

The commencement at this College was held on the 5th July. *Twenty-one* students received the degree of A. B. *eleven* gentlemen that of A. M. and *four* that of M. D.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, N. HAMPSHIRE.

The annual commencement at this seminary took place on the 22d ult. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on *twenty-four* young gentlemen; the degree of A. M. on *twelve*, and that of M. D. on *eleven*.

HAMILTON COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

The annual commencement of this college was holden on the 29th ult. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on *eighteen* students; and that of Doctor of Laws on one gentleman, (Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War.)

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE, VERMONT.

The commencement of this institution took place on the 15th July. The degree of A. B. was conferred on *twenty-three* alumni of the college; that of A. M. on *four*, that of M. D. on *five* gentlemen, and that of L. L. D. on one.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, RHODE-ISLAND.

The annual commencement of this University took place on the 5th inst. *Forty* young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; *thirteen* to that of A. M. and *eleven* to that of M. D.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

At this seminary the annual commencement is held on the anniversary of the National Independence. The degree of Doctor of Laws, was conferred on Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, and the Rev. Timothy Clowes; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Hooper Cumming. A very respectful notice was taken of the valuable legacy of the Rev. Dr. Bentley, of Salem, to this infant institution.

The whole number of pupils in the public schools of Salem, Mass. is 1395. The number of schools is fourteen. Of these, eight are kept by females, in which are taught the rudiments of literature to children of both sexes. There are five schools taught by men, in which boys are instructed in Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. In these, girls are instructed an houreach day during the summer months. In the Grammar school all the branches are taught which are requisite for admission into the University. About one tenth of the population is daily instructed at the public schools.

LITERATURE OF THE WEST.

At the commencement at Alleghany college in Meadville, (Ohio,) orations were delivered in the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German, and Syriac languages.

Revolutionary progress in New Spain.

Extract of a letter, dated

"NACKITOSH, August 8.

"Several persons have arrived here lately from St. Antonio, who report that the independent flag is every where flying but at Vera Cruz; that place being very strong, and filled with merchandize and king's stores, holds out in order to obtain terms. Texas is filling up with American settlers. This parish is more than usually healthy."

D[illegible] the late session of the District Court [illegible] the United States for the state of Louisiana, bills of indictment were found against five persons on the charge of piracy. Their trials will take place on the third Monday in October next.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, Lieut. Kearney, has arrived at Pensacola, after an absence of 46 days from the Chesapeake, having stopped three days at Port au-Prince, and one at Port Royal, Jamaica. She left the latter place July 31st.

A Powder Mill blew up in Canton, Mass. on Tuesday last, and one person was killed by the explosion. This, we believe, is the eighth mill which has been destroyed on the same spot and in the same manner.

LIFE OF GEN. GREENE.

The Hon. Judge Johnson, of the U. S. Supreme Court, has been for several years employed in writing the life of General Greene, a native of Rhode-Island, and one of the most illustrious worthies of the Revolution. The work is completed, and will be speedily issued from the press in Charleston, (S. C.)

The plague is stated to have broken out at Smyrna; the infection was brought by some pilgrims who arrived there in a Russian vessel from Egypt.

There is a family in Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

SUMATRA.—Sir T. S. Raffles, Lieut. Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra, in a letter to one of the Editors of the "Investigator," states that the population of the Batta country in that Island, does not fall short of a million—that they are Cannibals—that they eat all prisoners taken in war, and that the invariable law for the punishment of the five capital crimes is to eat the prisoners alive. "You may rely on the fact, and that eating alive is as common with them as hanging is in England."

The boiler of the steam-boat Yankee, on the Mississippi, lately burst, by which fifteen passengers were scalded, and three of the hands killed.

A barbarous and deliberate murder was committed at Petersburg, (Vir.) a few days ago, on the body of William Royster, by several coloured men, free and bond. One or two white men are also suspected to have been concerned. It was in a house of ill fame. The culprits are taken, and will be tried.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

The brig Augusta, Lee, arrived at Salem, on the 12th inst. in lat. 41, long. 52, it being almost a calm, lost both the masts at the deck, and the bowsprit at the bows—being suddenly carried away from some unknown cause—supposed by a whirlwind, or a water spout. It was as calm immediately after the accident as before.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

MONDAY, September 17, 1821.

[Terms 4 months.]

92 qr. casks Colmenar Malaga Wine,		81½ a 82 gal.
7 hhds. Sugar-House Molasses,		34½ a 35 —
2 tierces Honey,		48 —

TUESDAY, September 18.

[Terms—2 to $300, 60 days; 4 to 500, 90; above, 4 months.

35 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco,		$4,00 a 7,75 cwt.
30 qr. chests Young Hyson Tea,	(old)	80 a 81 lb.
25 do Hyson Skin do.	(old)	53 a 55 —
20 sacks Almonds	(damaged)	3½—
30 do. do.	(sound)	9 —
31 doz. Shamois Skins,		$4,50 doz.
34 boxes Bloom Raisins,		3,30 box
140 ½-do. Bunch do.		1,70 —
300 ¼-do. do. do.		75 —
40 ¼-do. do. do.	(damaged)	50 —
200 boxes Onondagua Saline works Table Salt,		9 a 9½ cts. per box.
10 bbls. } 1 hhd. } Whiskey,		29 a 30 gal.
1 bbl. Alcohol,		46 —

WEDNESDAY, September 19.

Cargo of schr. Mary, on account of Underwriters.

[Terms, Cash.]

390 bags Onions,	16 a 22 bag
100 ½-bbls. Flour,	2,25 a 2,30
15 ½-do. Crackers,	1,35
35 ¼-do. do.	80
37 kegs do.	22½
95 ½-bbls. Apples,	15

FRIDAY, September 21.

24 ½-chests Young Hyson Tea,	(old)	80 lb.
3 chests do.	(old)	80 —
25 hhds. E. I. Molasses,		32½ gal.
18 kegs Manufactured Tobacco,		16 a 17 lb.
5 do. do. do.		8 a 9 —
20 do. Ginger,		5 a 6½—
160 lb. Nutmegs		1,80 —
20 boxes Chocolate,		13 a 14 —
17 bales Cotton,	(partially damaged)	10½ a 14½—
9 hhds. Rum,		66 a 70 gal.
10 bbls. } 5 hhds. } Vinegar,		8½ a 10 —
5 do. Molasses		25 —

Cargo of schooner Industry.

[Terms—5 boxes, 60 days; 10, 90; ab. 4 months.

35 boxes Brown Hav Sugars, $10,50 a 10.60

DIED, suddenly, on the morning of the 21st inst Mr. JAMES HALL, Merchant, in the 33d year of his age.

The deceased will be sincerely regretted by a numerous acquaintance, to whom he was alike known and endeared by the suavity of his manners and the goodness of his heart. "But thou art gone—thy Spirit fled up to the stars from whence it came—and that warm heart of thine, with all its generous, open vessels, compressed into a clod of the valley!"

DIED, in this city, on the 12th inst. Mr. DANIEL QUIN, distiller, aged 68 years.

DIED, on the 18th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, Baker, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

DIED, at Edenton, N. C. on the 8th inst. of billious fever, in the 47th year of his age, Dr THOMAS BILLINGS, formerly of Philadelphia.

DIED, at Burlington, N. J. on Sunday the 9th inst. Miss MARTHA REED, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Reed, Esq.

DIED, at Dunham's Hotel, in Woodbury, N. J. on Saturday morning last, Mr. ATKINSON CONROW, aged about 43 years, of malignant fever.—He left his home in Salem county, in the stage for Philadelphia—was taken ill on the road, and the next morning before 11 o'clock, was a corpse.

DIED, at his residence, in Jefferson county, Georgia, on the 29th August last, Col. BENJAMIN WHITAKER, in the 63d year of his age, a patriot of the Revolution.

DIED, at America, Illinois, on the 2d of August, of the prevailing fever of the country, in the 27th year of his age, WILLIAM SMITH FINDLAY, Esq. Attorney at Law, and eldest son of the late Governor of Pennsylvania.

DIED, on the 15th inst. at Pedricksburg, N. J. HANNAH HERITAGE, wife of Joseph Heritage, and daughter of Jacob Slemmer, of the Northern Liberties, aged upwards of 38 years.

DIED, at Trenton, N. J. on the 13th inst. Mrs LYDIA SANDERSON, wife of William Sanderson, of Philadelphia, aged 35 years.

DIED, at Louisville, on the 4th inst. WILLIAM COCHRANE, Esq. Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank at that place.

DIED, on the 3d inst. in Wilkes county, Georgia, aged about 70 years, Col. BENJAMIN TALIAFERRO, a patriot and soldier of the Revolution.

DIED, on the 11th inst. at Dracut, Mass. the Hon. JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM, in the 72d year of his age. [It is remarkable that his son, James M., died at Washington on the same day.

DIED, at Norfolk, (Vir.) on the 11th inst. of the malignant fever, Midshipman JOHN F. HOWELL, of the U. S. Navy.

ALMANACK.

1821. SEPTEMBER	*Sun Rises.*	*Sun Sets.*	*High Water.*	*Moon's Phrases.*
22 Saturday,	5 52	5 54	11 37	D H M.
23 Sunday,	5 52	5 52	0 22	First ☽ 4 2 6 af.
24 Monday,	5 53	5 51	0 40	Full ○ 11 6 20 af.
25 Tuesday,	5 55	5 49	1 21	Last ☾ 18 8 48 m.
26 Wednesday,	5 55	5 47	2 1	New ● 26 2 5 m.
27 Thursday,	5 56	5 46	2 31	
28 Friday,	5 57	5 45	3 27	

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

The Saturday Mails.

New York, Sept. 21.

Dr. Bayley, in his communications to the Health Commissioners, states, that the gate keeper, Mr. White, died at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, of yellow fever, on Tuesday night, and that the captain of a Swedish brig lying at the Public Dock was taken sick on Sunday, and received into the Hospital yesterday morning.

In addition to the above, we regret to learn, that Mr. Arnett, one of the Custom-house officers, who removed from the Quarantine to Elizabethtown in consequence of the sickness, died yesterday, and Mrs Arnett was very ill; and Miss Van Beuren, daughter of Mr. Van Beuren, another of the Custom-house Officers, is very low—all of the yellow fever. One of Mr. Van Beuren's sons, a lad, who has had the disease, we are happy to hear, has recovered.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the brig Mary, arrived yesterday from England, we have received some further and more interesting particulars relative to the disturbances which have agitated the British metropolis on the recent occasion of the English Queen's funeral. Our readers will recollect that two persons were killed near Cumberland Gate, in Hyde-park, and that upwards of eight persons were wounded on that occasion. Coroner's inquests have sat on the two dead bodies;—the particulars of the evidence disclosed on each of which, and which are in the Courier of the 18th ultimo, shew, that the two unfortunate young men who fell victims to the military execution rendered necessary by the violence of the mob, were of reputable parents and respectable connections.

It appears, that the death of the first, named Joseph Johnson, a young man aged 22 years, was the effect of his obstinate insolence towards the military. After having repeatedly thrown stones and other missiles at the military, he was cautioned by one of the life-guards against the danger attending a repetition of similar conduct, and threatened, that if he threw another stone, he would be shot dead. Heedless of this cautionary remonstrance, the thoughtless young man flung a brickbat at his monitor, who instantly shot him on the spot. On the body of this young man the Coroner's jury have pronounced a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

The other unfortunate young man, whose name was Henry Honey, was shot by accident, in a volley fired by the military at the same instant that Johnson met his death, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of *accidental death* on his body

The gentleman who favored us with this intelligence, and who has long been connected with London newspapers, informs us, that the notorious COBBETT, recently a sojourner on this side the Atlantic, has a residence between Hammersmith (the situation of the late Queen's palace) and Hyde Park corner, and that on the occasion of her funeral, this political PROTEUS bedecked the front of his house with black cloth. Our correspondent, however, informs us, that none but the dregs of the British society embattle themselves beneath the banner of this notorious hypocrite.

We have further the satisfaction of stating that the British metropolis is now restored to perfect tranquillity, and that the malcontents have endured a decisive decease, as to their political discontent, in the death of the late Queen.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Navy Department, Sept. 20th. 1821.

All vessels bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, that shall rendezvous by the 15th day of October next, in latitude 37 degrees N. and *ten leagues east* of Cape Henry, off the Chesapeake Bay, may have the benefit of convoy of the United States' ship Hornet and brig Spark

Marine Intelligence.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Ship Tontine, Hayes,	St. Jago de Cuba,
Brig Ontario, Erwin,	Montevideo,
Schr. Eagle, King,	Cape Haytien.

No arrivals at the Lazaretto.

The ship Herald, Fox, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, sailed with the ship Lancaster, for Philadelphia. The ship Stranger, for do. sailed on the 17th August—the ship Ceres, for do. on the 19th, and was spoken the 29th. lat 49, long. 21, all well.

The barque Richmond, Reynegan, of this port, was spoken in the channel, from Hamburg for Bordeaux.

The ship Leslie, arrived at Baltimore, from Amsterdam, left in the Roads, on the 7th of August, ship Columbia, Kurtz, for Philadelphia, ready for sea. The ship Rosseau, Jefferson, sailed for Philadelphia 2 days before

Ship Gov. Hawkins, Bowen, hence, at Amsterdam. Brig Saunders, Clunie, hence, at Elsineur.

EVENING TUITION.

A SELECT number of [illegible] young Men, and no more, who appre[illegible] value of time, and wish to improve it to a[illegible]ge, will be taught the different branches of [illegible]matics, including Arithmetic, together with English Grammar, if required, back of No. 12 BREAD STREET, at the room formerly occupied by Mr. Trood, and latterly by Mr. Graham—to commence about the first of October. For terms, or admission, apply at the School room, or at No. 23 South 4th street,

PASCHAL COGGINS.

Day School continued—the number of Scholars will be limited to 30, and the strictest attention will be paid to the different branches taught, and to the various dispositions of pupils.

sept 22—6t

REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Removed from No. 45 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit.

sept. 22—3m

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

THE CONVERTED NATIVE.

From the Monthly Magazine.

The following jeu-de-esprit was sent from Bengal about five years ago, but by whom composed is unknown.

On heathen shores, to kindle Christian flame,
To India once a Missionary came,
A pious man, replete with holy zeal,
And really anxious for the public weal,
The sweets of Christianity displayed,
Full many a convert had our hero made,
And many a native who damnation feared,
Heathen no more—a Christian he appeared.

To put the Padree's patience to the test,
Washee, (a sly old rogue) among the rest—
To meeting went—and so the story saith,
Embraced the doctrine of the Christian faith;
The Priest, as usual, with a pious grace,
(Sprinkling pure water o'er his sable face,)
Exclaimed, *With change of faith you alter names*—
So he who Washee went, returned as—James.
The native listened with a mute surprise,
But thought, while on the Priest he fixed his eyes,
"Altho' me know that you would change my God,
To change my name is very—very odd.
Me forty years of age, and all my life,
Sweet thick-lipped Balshabam, my lovely wife,
Has called me Washee—Washee was my name,
Until this Massa White man—parson came;
Water he put upon my face—that devilish strange,
And then he tellee me, my name be change,
He call me James—well—James is now my name;
Washee, or James, to me is all the same.
But then the Parson say, I no must eat,
On what he call the "*saint-days,*" any meat;
Nor, if I hope for mercy on the last day,
Must I touch flesh on *Friday* or on *fast-day:*
You will be *damned,* he bellowed, if you do;
But Massa Parson, let me tella you,
Dam or no dam, my belly I will treat,
And cursee me if I don't still eat meat;"
Well Washee, James I mean; James kept his word,
Which the good Priest with indignation heard—
To be convinc'd, howe'er, and shun mistakes,
He to the native's dwelling hied,
And there "upon a Friday" spied
The white-washed James dining on beef-steaks.
"Ah, sinful wretch, what is it I behold,
I grieve to find 'tis truth, that I've been told;
Eating 'beef-steaks' to day, I wish to know
Where you expect your precious soul will go?"
"What, Massa, me *eat meat?* No, Massa, no"—
Then, while a mouthful large the fellow takes,
He adds, "what for you callee this beef-steaks?
This, Massa, that you see upon the dish,
Is no, 'beef-steaks,' indeed—but dam good *fish.*"
"Fish!" the astonish'd Priest with fury cried,
For very clear it was, the rascal lied—
"Why, wretched man, can't I believe mine eyes?
They are beef-steaks"—*Fish, fish,* the native cries!
"And now, good Massa, to relieve all doubt,
I tell you which way *I* make it out.
One day you take poor Washee by the hand,
You speak fine words he no can understand,
Water you put upon my face; that change my name,
And so this morning "me" have done the same;
Me take beef-steaks—make talkee over dish,
And, *putting water on them,* called them *Fish.*"

Fearon, in his description of the manners of the people of the United States, attempts to ridicule the magistracy of the country villages in some of the new settlements. As a set off, we copy the following from a London paper:

"*Nice discrimination.*—A culprit was not long since brought before a country magistrate, charged with a misdemeanor; and on his conviction the *learned* magistrate addressed him as follows: "By the act of Parliament I see that this offence is punished with six months' imprisonment on conviction before two magistrates. Now you may think yourself a lucky fellow; if my brother magistrate had been here, you should have had the whole *six* months, but as I am alone I can, of course, only send you to gaol for *three* months.—Make out his *mittimus.*"

INTOLERANCE REPROVED.

Hume often met with illiberal treatment from the clergy of Scotland, who took every opportunity to asperse his character on account of his free opinions. Observing a certain zealot of this class always leave the room when he entered it, he one day took an opportunity to address him as follows:

"I am surprised, friend, to find you express an aversion to me—I wish to be on good terms with you here, as it is very probable we shall be doomed to the same place hereafter—you believe that I shall be damned for want of faith, and I fear you will be damned for want of charity."

DR. JOHNSON.

A gentleman observing to the Doctor, that there was less vagrant poor in Scotland than in England, and as a proof of it, said there was no instance of a beggar dying in the streets there. "I believe you are very right, sir, (says Johnson,) but that does not arise from the want of vagrants, *but the impossibility of starving a Scotchman.*"

A poor sweep travelling through the neighbourhood of Trenton, New-Jersey, being benighted, knocked at the door of a farmer, and begged that he might sleep in the stable till the approach of day, but was refused. The labourer, however, hearing the answer, and having more humanity than his master [illegible] him to take his repose upon [illegible] straw in the barn. It happened, about [illegible] clock in the morning, that two villains came with a horse and cart, with an intent to rob the barn, and having nearly filled one bag, said, 'twas a pity they had not engaged another man to hold the candle: the poor sweep hearing this, and imagining the men belonged to the house, rushed from the straw, and exclaimed, "*O, I'll hold the candle!*" The villains, at this unexpected answer, and the appearance of his black face and white teeth, hastily decamped, leaving horse, cart, and bags at the disposal of the supposed devil.

An eminent barrister observing a witness he was about to cross examine very thoughtful, addressed him thus:—"Come, *Baconface,* what are you thinking about?" The countryman scratched his head, and directly replied, "Your honour, I was thinking as how your *calf's head* and my *bacon face* would make a very good dish."

SOME WINE, HO!

A celebrated actor, Mr. B. felt strongly disposed towards a glass of warm wine toddy, during his performance of Iago, and accordingly dispatched a boy home for it. The boy happened to return at the commencement of the drinking scene—and, when Iago says, "Some wine, ho!" he walked deliberately on the stage, and, handing the toddy to the mortified actor, said, "Here it is, sir, and I told Mrs. B. to make it strong."

EPITAPH—ON MR. MORE.

Here lies one *More,* and no *More* than he.
One *More* and no *More!* how can that be?
Why one *More,* and no *More* may well lie here alone;
But here lies one *More* and that's *More* than one.

THE HONEST COLLECTOR.

There are perhaps no diseases which excite more commiseration, or more sympathy, than madness: we inquire with peculiar interest into the causes which have deprived our fellow men of reason, that prerogative of humanity, that characteristic of his pre-eminence over the rest of the animal creation, that which assimilates him, in some degree, to the first cause of his existence.

During my travels in the north of Europe, I visited frequently, those receptacles of human derangement which the charity of man has erected for his less fortunate brethren. Actuated by curiosity, I entered one day the hospital of Berlin, where I beheld an object, the impression of which on my mind, six years have not been able to obliterate: often does this scene occur to my imagination, and I dwell on it when I would be sad.

It was a man whose exterior was very striking—his figure tall and commanding, was inclined partly by age, but still more by sorrow; the few scattered hairs which remained on his temples rivalled in whiteness the driven snow; and in the lines of his strongly marked countenance the deepest melancholy was visibly depicted. He immediately arrested my attention, and I inquired with eager curiosity, who he was, and what brought him there? Startled at the sound of my voice, the object which had excited my interest seemed to awake as from a reverie: he looked round him with much seeming speculation, and then began with slow and measured steps to stride the hall, where the more peaceable inmates of this gloomy mansion were permitted to take the air, repeating, in a low but audible voice, "once one is two." Now and then he would stop and remain with his arms contemplatively folded on his breast for some minutes, then, again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat "once one is two; once one is two."

His story as I received it from the Superior of the Hospital, is as follows: Conrad Lange, Collector of the Revenue in the city of Berlin, had long been known as a man whom nothing could divert from the paths of honesty: scrupulously exact in all his dealings and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties, he had acquired the esteem and good will of all who knew him, and the confidence of the minister of finance, whose duty it is to inspect the accounts of all officers connected with the revenue. On casting up his accounts, at the close of a particular year, he found a deficit of 10,000 ducats. Alarmed at this discovery, he went to the Minister, presented his accounts, and informed him that he did not know how it had arisen, and that he had been robbed by some person bent on his ruin. The Minister received his accounts, but thinking it his duty to secure a person who might probably be a defaulter, he caused him to be arrested, and put his accounts into the hands of one of his secretaries for inspection, who returned them the day after, with the information that the deficiency arose from miscalculation; that, in multiplying, Mr. Lange had said *once one is two,* instead of once one is one. The poor man was immediately released from confinement, his accounts returned, and the mistake pointed out. During his imprisonment, which lasted but two days, he had neither eaten, drank, nor taken any repose, and when he appeared his countenance was as pale as death. On receiving his accounts, he was a long time silent, then, suddenly awaking as if from a trance, he repeated "once one is two."

He appeared to be entirely insensible of his situation, would neither eat nor drink, and took no notice of things passing around him. Whilst repeating his accustomed phrase, if any one corrected him by saying "once one is one," he was recalled for a moment, and said "ah, right! once one is one;" then, again resuming his walk, he continued to repeat "once one is two."—He died shortly after my leaving Berlin.

[*Vil. Museum.*

THE CADETS.—A writer in the N. York National Advocate, in giving an account of the late tour of the Corps of Cadets, says, "Much surprise and many enquiries were created among those who were not aware that the Cadets were coming, or those who did not even know of such a corps. One good old lady presuming them to be foreigners, desired to know if they were all naturalized before they *enlisted!* and another declared, she knew the comet did not come for nothing—she was *sartin* there was war!"

RATS AND MICE.

A plant which grows in every field, called the Dog's Tongue, *Cynoglossum Officinale* of Linnæus, has been found to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or any place infested by rats and mice, those destructive vermin will shift their quarters immediately.

Discovery of the Art of Printing.

We have now before us a Dutch Magazine, printed at Amsterdam, in Holland, in January, 1741, which gives a minute account of the discovery of what it denominates *the noble art of printing.* It premises that it was then three centuries since the invention of this art, and the "letter theft of Jonathan Fustz," the discoverer's servant; that, to preserve in the Netherlands the remembrance of this important discovery, it was here shown that *Laurence Jansz Koster,* of Harlem, was the original inventor of it, and not *Johannis Fustz,* as some of the learned, from a lack of correct information, have stated.

Laurence Jansz is here described as being surnamed *Koster,* signifying Keeper, being one of the rulers and principal citizens of Harlem; and to have been a man of wealth, occupying a spacious house near the public market, opposite the City-Hall, where he kept a store of stationary and manuscript books, the latter of which were very scarce and dear, commanding almost any price the seller might be disposed to hold them at, as the making of a manuscript book was a work requiring much labor; and the art of printing then unknown in the world. Thus, says our author, it will be perceived that the art of printing originated in a respectable family; so that none who follow it need be ashamed of its parent.

He then details the discovery as having occurred as follows:—

At the time when this art was invented, Harlem was surrounded with beautiful woods, which the principal citizens made a practice of frequenting daily in fair weather, after dinner, for pleasure and recreation, and particularly Laurence Koster, who from his youth had a taste for engraving, and often visited the shops of such mechanics at that place, with a view of imbibing a knowledge of the art. In one of his wanderings in the woods, Mr. Koster took a piece of oak or brass wood, and, having smoothed it, cut certain letters thereon with his knife, and, wrapping a paper around it, put it in his pocket.—Whether from his afterwards sitting on moist ground, or, from his getting into a perspiration, tending to communicate moisture from the wood to the paper wrapped in his pocket, was not ascertained—but so it was, that when he took the wood and wrapper from his pocket, he found the letters he had cut in the wood impressed on the paper. He then made new experiments, and, having found them successful, he improved on the art by finally making letters of a harder substance; and thus, by being enabled to sell books cheaper than those who had only manuscript, he made immense sums of money. But he met with a misfortune which ruined his business. A servant in his employ, named Jan Faustus, after having sufficient experience of the art which his master had taught him, both of *reading* and *making letters,* embraced the opportunity while Koster was at Church with his whole family, on Christmas day, to pack up and steal the chief part of his type foundry, and fled therewith to Mentz, where he opened a printing office, in company with one Johan Van Guttenburg, a goldsmith, of Straatsburgh; and from thence all Europe and the world derived the further knowledge of this art. When Koster returned from church, and found his shop thus plundered, he is stated to have been much distressed; but, being a man of wealth, and far advanced in years, he never attempted to repair his office.

Our author concludes, that the rulers of the city of Harlem have, with much justice, erected a monument to the memory of Koster, near the market, representing a printing press, with the following inscription:—

"*Memoria Sacrum, Typographia ars Artium Omnium, Conservatrix, Hic Primum Inventa L. Costore, Harlemensi, MCCCCXXIIX*" signifying "To the everlasting memory of the art of printing, the preserver of all arts, is here discovered by L. Koster, a Harlemmer," &c. [*Kingston paper.*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New London, dated

"Mackinaw, June [illegible]

"This is a most delightful and pleasant country—the winters are long and tedious, but the summers are serene and healthful, producing all the comforts of living.

"Were I to state to you the number of Indians, that are hovering about this Island in summer, you would hardly believe me when I say we apprehend no danger from them. It is common during summer to see from 1 to 200 Indian wigwams or lodges (as they are called) stuck up at once on the beach of this little harbor, half a mile in extent, and each containing from 10 to 15 persons. I had the curiosity, a few days since, to go through the whole line, at a time when they were encamped in the greatest numbers they had been this season, to ascertain how many lodges there were, and how many they would average each. I counted in one continued-line 165 lodges, averaging 10 persons to each, making 1650 men, women, and children. The streets are thronged with them, and the hills resound with their *hideous* and *savage yells,* from morning till night, and from night till morning. Yet they are peaceable—their object is trade with our fur merchants."

QUEEN CAROLINE.

The following is the inscription to be engraved on her Majesty's tomb-stone:—"To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the *injured* Queen of England."

It is remarkable that Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. died of the same severe indisposition which has terminated the life of Queen Caroline, the consort of George IV.

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,

MANUFACTURER of Fillagree Work and Jewellery, *No.* 119 *Chesnut street,* has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, Bands, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c.

N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.

aug 11—6m*

P. GRAY'S
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE
MANUFACTORY,
No. 287 MARKET STREET, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

WHERE may be had, a general assortment of Tin, Iron and Japan'd Wares. Also, Block Tin Coffee Pots, Coffee Greques, Tea Kettles, Chaffing Dishes, &c.—Oil Stands for Grocers, from 10 to 200 gallons, made of the best materials—Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, &c. &c.—Rain Water Spouts made and put up at the shortest notice.

Small Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Counting Houses, Chambers, &c.

N. B. Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Sheet Iron work neatly executed. Old Tin and Copper Ware carefully repaired. Copper Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles tin'd in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. aug 11—3m

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No. 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Dry Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

5 tons Logwood,
4 do. Braziletto,
4 do. Fustic,
2 do. Nicaragua Wood,
80 hhds. Copperas,
2 do. Alum,
50 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Aqua fortis,
20 bls. ground Camwood,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,
1 hhd. Verdigris,
1 cask Cudbear,
20 bbls. Manganese,
2 hhds. Sumach,
1 box & 1 feron Indigo,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,
500 gallons of Galipoli Olive Oil,
500 gallons Sperm. Oil,
50 lbs. Saffron,
50 do. Cochineal,
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,
10 do. Spanish Brown,
5 casks Venitian Red,
10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
10 hhds. Whiting,
5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 boxes Window glass.

IN THE DRY LINE,

Opium, Camphor,
Pulv. Jalop, Rhubarb,
Pinkroot, Calomel,
Tartar Emetic,
Crem. Tartar,
Rochelle Salts,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
Antimony, Arsenic,
Magnesia, Hellebore,
Cassia, Cloves,
Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

sept 8—tf

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory,* from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms.

aug 4—tf

☞ **ORIENTAL HARP.**

LATE Miscellaneous Poems, by Robert Stevenson Coffin—more generally known by the appellation of the BOSTON BARD.

"Enough to me if to the feeling few
"My lines a secret sympathy impart."

It is proposed to publish these poems in numbers of 18 pages, 18mo. at twelve and a half cents per number.

The work will be embellished with a neat copper-plate title page.

The Oriental Harp, if public patronage warrant its publication, will be continued until all the poems of the author, not hitherto presented in the form of a book, shall have been published.

Original poems will be occasionally distributed through the work.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 53 Market street.

August 18, 1821.

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,
Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.

CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron, attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Packenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, beheaded on the Guillotine—*In Paintings,* the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross, at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

Anatomical Apartment—11 Natural preparations, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.

No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. april 18—tf

Superior Plated TEA SETS, &c.

GARDINER, VERON & CO.
No. 98 CHESNUT STREET,
The second door above Third street,

HAVE just received, per ship Tuscarora from Liverpool, a few very superb Sheffield Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, being very richly mounted with silver borders, tops, shields and feet, and chased all over, equal in appearance or for use to solid Silver, each set consisting of one Coffee Pot, two Tea Pots, one Sugar Dish, one Slop Bowl, and one Cream Jug, together with Coffee and Tea Urns to match, if required. Also, a few pairs of Plated Waiters and Cake Baskets, of the same quality.

GARDINER, VERON & CO. offer at the lowest prices, Gilt Looking Glasses, of all sizes, of the latest fashionable style of framing, Brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Bellows, Brushes, fashionable Hooks for Shovels and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays, Knives and Forks, Lamps, Lustres, French and English China, Cut Glass, Britannia Ware, &c. together with a general supply of Kitchen Furniture. aug 25—3w

SOCIETIES,

THAT meet for the purpose of practising Religious Music, or any other Association formed for Moral or Literary improvement, can be accommodated with one of the handsomest and most spacious rooms in the city. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 25—tf

LETURNO & DURFF,

WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 76 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of *STOVES* of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner.

aug 4—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 1 South Fourth street, next door to the Indi Queen, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various pat terns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Bras Wire-work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Ne Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Avi ries, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Lan Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

☞ *Orders from any part of the United State executed with alacrity and dispatch.*

aug 4—tf

WRITING ACADEMY,
No. 205 ARCH STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER teaches a free and elegant Mercantile Running Hand, in *fifteen Lessons,* of two hours each.

Every person receiving instruction will be taught to make a good pen.

Hours of attendance, from 6 o'clock, A. M. until sun-set, during which time applicants may attend at any hour suited to their convenience.

Ladies and Gentlemen write in separate apartments. A Lady, eminently qualified, will preside over the Female Department.

Ladies will find this hand highly calculated for epistolary purposes.

Terms—For the whole course of Lessons, including Stationary, $3 50 cents, paid at entrance.

Specimens of improvement from a *cramped slow* hand, to a free and easy one, made in a few lessons by Ladies and Gentlemen now attending, may be seen at the Academy.

aug 11—tf W. H. SKERRETT.

ACADEMY.

J. M. GREENE, returns his most sincere thanks to his numerous and respectable patrons, for their liberal and continued encouragement, and respectfully informs them and other respectable citizens, that desirous of extending his institution and rendering it to the utmost degree commodious and delightful, he has removed from his *late situation,* Fourth street near Chesnut, to the MIDDLE APARTMENT of that grand and spacious new building, the *SESSION ROOM,*

In Cherry street, above Fifth,

Where he will use his most zealous efforts to forward those entrusted to his care in their respective studies. Among the different branches of Education which are taught in the School, the following will receive particular attention, viz. Reading, with proper emphasis, divested of affectation; the different hands of useful and ornamental Penmanship; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra, with their application to the higher branches of the Mathematics.

Parents, whose children are in *no-wise* engaged, are respectfully invited to visit the School, where they will have an opportunity of forming an opinion of the manner in which the different exercises are conducted.

To such as are acquainted with the situation of the building no description is necessary, but those who are not, are informed, that for space, accommodation, and a free circulation of air, it is not equalled by any in the city.

J. M. G. hopes by the strictest attention and assiduity to the duties of his avocation, to merit the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

☞ NO VACATION. aug 11—tf

EDUCATION.

CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, co[illegible] Fourth, where a few more Scho[illegible] can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c [illegible] known at the School room on the first floor.

C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. sept 1—6m

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,
120 *SOUTH FRONT STREET,*

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general.

N. B. Imported by the ship Halcyon, a small assortment of Edge Tools in general, Cast steel Mill Saw Files, Handsaw Files, Cast steel patent Straw Knives.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch flat, half round, ruff and bastard Files, with a variety of heavy Tools, which will be sold on the lowest terms. aug 4—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery,
G. W. WAITE, Manager.
Second Class.—Highest Prize:
15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		8,000		8,000
1		5,000		5,000
3		2,000		6,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
14		100		1,400
5000		6		30,000
5,035 Prizes.				$75,400

10,045 Blanks. 15,080 Tickets, at $5.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be floating as follows:

1 of	$2,000	after	1,200	numbers are	drawn.
1 of	2,000	do.	1,600	do.	do.
1 of	2,000	do.	1,900	do.	do.
1 of	5,000	do.	2,200	do.	do.
1 of	8,000	do.	3,000	do.	do.
1 of	15,000	do.	4,000	do.	do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of $50,000 have been sold and paid at this office within three months.

aug 4—tf

JOB PRINTING.

BANK Checks,
Prices Current,
Catalogues,
Circular Letters,
Lottery Tickets,
Law Blanks,
Commercial Blanks,
Policies of Insurance,
Bills of Lading,
Lottery Bills,

Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander,
aug 11—tf No. 53 Market street.